

三国・古墳時代における韓日交流の考古学的研究

—横穴式石室を中心に—

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横穴式石室は玄室とその出入口である羨道を備えた追葬が可能な墓制で、一回限りの埋葬を原則とする竪穴系の埋葬施設と大きく異なる。横穴式石室は三国時代の百済を代表する墳墓であり、その研究は百済地域の考古学的研究における中心的位置を占めてきた。

本論では、その横穴式石室を中心に百済地域と日本列島との交流関係を検討した。まず、百済地域の横穴式石室の展開様相を検討した。第Ⅰ段階には高句麗との戦争によって旧楽浪流民が百済の地方へ流入し、地方勢力(華城地域)によって横穴式石室が造られた。第Ⅱ段階は高句麗の侵略によって漢城地域を失い熊津へ遷都した時期で、宋山里型石室が王陵群の主墓制として採用された。第Ⅲ段階は武寧王陵のような塼室墳が出現し、その影響から陵山里型石室が成立する契機となった。第Ⅳ段階は陵山里型石室が6世紀中葉頃に定立し、全地域に拡散する時期で、古墳は定型化・簡素化・小型化する。第Ⅴ段階は玄室幅が狭くなる傾向が強く、無袖の石室が多く出現した。

以上の流れの中で日本列島との交流関係は、第Ⅰ段階で北部九州地域の初期横穴式石室に影響を与えており、第Ⅱ段階では畿内地域の初期横穴式石室の出現に影響を与える一方、北部九州地域から百済の栄山江流域へ影響を与え、九州系横穴式石室が出現し、第Ⅲ段階まで継続し、それを埋葬施設とする前方後円形古墳も現れる。第Ⅳ・Ⅴ段階では畿内地域の横口式石槨に影響を与えていた。

このような交流関係では、横穴式石室という墓制とともに、人、もの、情報の交流関係が供に行った。第Ⅰ段階では情報の移動や遺物の交流が中心であり、第Ⅱ・Ⅲ段階では横穴式石室を構築する工人の移動、前方後円形古墳を中心とする政治勢力の交流が中心となっていた。第Ⅳ・Ⅴ段階では陵山里型石室と横口式石槨のような典型的な墓制が定立するとともに、官位組織と衣冠制が確立され、律令体制が成立しつつあり、政治的体制の変化と社会的変化が供におこっている。

このように段階ごとに交流関係の諸様相を検討した。その上で、古墳を構成する諸要素(墳丘・埋葬施設・棺・遺体の扱い方、副葬品など)の組合せの意味を考えるとともに、その「組合せ」全体を比較する。中国の北朝、旧楽浪地域、韓半島の高句麗・百済・新羅・伽耶地域、日本列島の九州・畿内地域、それぞれの地域の東アジアにおける文化史的位を明らかにし、それを基に改めて各地の横穴式石室の政治・社会史的意味を追求する。

Archaeological study about the mutual exchange of burial culture between Baekje(百濟) as one of Three kingdoms in ancient Korea and Japan during the Kofun(古墳) Period —Around corridor-style stone chamber(横穴式石室)—

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Corridor-style stone chamber tomb cave is upon burial which can include a dromos and entrance, a very different type of burial pit facility compared to the established one-time burial. Corridor-style stone chamber tomb is representative of the Three Kingdoms period of Baekje, whose research has occupied a central position in the regional archaeological research in Baekje.

This thesis is written around the mutual exchange in corridor-style stone chamber between Baekje and Japan during the Kofun Period. The development of corridor-style stone chamber in Baekje, can be divided into five stages. Stage I- Corridor-style stone chamber on was built by migrants who were flowing into the Bakje(Hwaseong(華城)area) by the war in the former Goguryeo(高句麗) and Nakrang(樂浪). Stage II-It is a period when the capital moved into Woongjin(熊津) from Hansung(漢城) by Goguryeo invasion. Mainly royal tombs were Songsanri(宋山里)type of tomb stone chamber. Stage III-A sepulcher, which is made by brick as a type of tomb, appeared firstly on the tomb of king Muryeong(武寧王陵), and the Neungsanri(陵山里) type of tomb stone chamber was established under the influence of the sepulcher. Stage IV-The Neungsanri type of tomb stone chamber spread to all the countries during the mid-sixth century, tombs were becoming formalized, simplified, and smaller. Stage V-The trend was getting stronger width narrowing of burial chamber and Non sleeve stone chamber often appeared.

In these periods, Looking at aspects of development about mutual exchange of burial culture between Baekje and Japan. At Stage I- Corridor-style stone chamber of Bakje affect the early corridor-style stone chamber in northern Kyushu(九州) Japan. Stage II -corridor-style stone chamber appear to affect the early corridor-style stone chamber in Kinai(畿内)area, Meanwhile corridor-style stone chamber showed up in Yeongsan(榮山江) basin in Bakje under the influence of northern Kyushu' s in Japan. Stage III -the corridor-style stone chamber subsequently appeared, and the keyhole-shaped mounded tomb had been confirmed. Stage IV・V-corridor-style stone chamber were affecting the Horizontal long-awaited opening formula in Kinai area.

This mutual exchange is related with the affect of corridor-style stone chamber, movement of people and exchange of relic. It is mainly interactions relics and information transfer phase in Stage I. In Stage II・III, the main mutal exchange were moving of Workers building a corridor-style stone chamber and political forces such as people used the keyhole-shaped mounded tomb(前方後円墳) and other. In Stage IV・V, a typical stone chamber such as The Neungsanri type of tomb stone chamber and stone compartment protecting a coffin with side entrance was established with a class, clothing and legal system. A political and social system had been changed in Stage IV・V.

Examined various aspects of relationships depending on the stage like this. Now, various elements that make up the tumulus (burial mound facility handling the body' s coffins and burial) and consider the meaning of the combination of the "combination" to compare whole. Northern Dynasty of China, old Nakrang region, Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla(新羅), Gaya(伽耶) region of the peninsula, the Kinai area region of the Japanese islands of Kyushu, to clarify the position of Cultural History in East Asia in each region, based around it means to pursue political and social history of the stone chamber and lateral expression.